THE TURKS MAKING HEADWAY. UTISSIAN EARTHWORKS AT THE SHIPKA PASS CAP-

TURED. The attack on the Shipka Pass was renewed with great desperation on Monday. After hours fighting the Turks won the earthworks at the opening of the defile. It is reported that the Russians have retreated. The Greek Government has yielded to remonstrances from England, and has informed the Porte that it intends to remain neutral. The Polish leaders are disposed to refrain from any revolutionary demonstrations.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SHIPKA PASS. DESPERATE FIGHTING ON MONDAY-EARTHWORKS CAPIURED BY THE TURKS-ENGRMOUS LOSSES. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1877.

A telegram to The Daily News, dated Shumla, Au-

"Yesterday Suleiman Pasha made an assault on the Russian positions in the Shipka Pasa at 9 o'clock in the morning. The battle, which was sanguinary, lasted until six in the evening. The enemy, who were assailed on both flanks, were unable to resist the attack, and the Turks gained possession of all the earthworks at the opening of the de-

A telegram to The Times from Shumla also says: "Suleiman Pasha captured nearly all the Russian positions. The Russians lost 3,000 killed and wounded."

The Standard's dispatch from Shumla says it is reported that the Russians have abandoned their works, and that Suleiman Pasha is pursuing them. This last version, however, seems to be exaggerated. A CONTRADICTORY RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

STUDENI, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. Since yesterday afternoon and during to-day the Turks have maintained a feeble fire against the defences in the Shipka Pass. The Russians maintain all their positions. The Turks hold the neighboring heights, continually relieving each other in fighting. They bring up supplies on beasts of burden, and where the roads are impassable for the animals compel Bulgarians to drag the loads.

Constantinople, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. A telegram from Adrianople to-day announced that the Russians still hold Fort Nicholas in the Shipka Pass. The Turks are attacking the highest Russian positions in the Pass. A large number of Turkish wounded are arriving at Adrianople.

THE HIGHEST RUSSIAN POSITIONS ATTACKED.

THE GENERAL MILITARY SITUATION. THE RUSSIANS IN PERIL-THE TURKS ACTIVE AND AGGRESSIVE.

The correspondent of The Daily News with the headquarters of the Russian army before Pievna writes from Poredin August 23 as follows: "The mistake made by the Russians after the battle of Plevna in not concentrating the whole army against Plevna and taking it is already beginning to pro-

The Turks have been receiving reinforcements more rapidly and in greater numbers than the Russlans, and are beginning to take the offensive all

The correspondent then details the movements alhemet Ali's army. He says: "It seems that the former movement was not calculated upon or provided against. The Turks are also keeping the Russians on the Plevna front on a continual qui vive by concentrating troops as if about to attack. Nothing could give a better idea of the critical position of the Russians than the fact that a correspondent caunot now risk mentioning the number of troops anywhere for fear of giving information to the Turks when a few weeks ago no secret was made of any movement.

The Russians, from the rapid and brilliant offensive upon which they acted up to the battle of Plevna have fallen back on the most timid defensive, and feel themselves dangerously threatened on every side, So far from attacking Plevna again, they are fortifying their positions here in the strongest manner, and are evidently determined to make a desperate resistance if attacked, but for the present, at least, not dreaming of taking the offensive.

Reinforcements are arriving very slowly, Although it is known that three out of four divisions have crossed the Danube since the battle of Plevna, I have not yet been able to ascertain where they have gone; nor can I see any indications of the Russians taking the offensive for a long time; yet the results of not adopting a vigorous offensive after the battle of Plevna will evidently be a second campaign, a Winter passed in Bulgaria and the Balkans, amidst snow and mud, a loss of half the army by sickness, and the expenditure of millions, Russian public feeling is very dissatisfied. Newspapers, while admitting the courage of the soldiers, generally speak contemptuously of the Generals.

THE POLES RESOLVED TO REMAIN QUIET. LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877.

In a telegram from Vienna, the correspondent of The Times says that trustworthy information enables him to state, most positively, that in the most influential quarters of Russian Poland any Polish agitation or movement intended to take advantage of the difficulties in which Russia might find herself would be regarded as a most fatal step to the interests of Poland. There is of course a small set which has been very active since the Eastern complication, and above all since the war began, but it is altogether uninfluential. Those who may really be looked upon as leaders in Poland have spoken out plainly, so as to leave no illusion in the minds of either the Austrian Poles, who have lately adopted a tone very hostile to Russia, or of enthusiastic foreigners. The Poles in Russia trust to the force of circumstances, which, they are convinced, must bring about a reaction in their favor. They think themselves quite competent to direct their own affairs, and will not allow any one else, not even the Poles dwelling outside of Russia, to speak or act in

# GREECE MENACED BY TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. The Porte recently instructed Musurus Pasha to call the attention of the British Government to the armaments of Greece, declaring that if an outbreak occurs it will send troops to Athens to extirpate the evil at the root. England thereupon addressed remonstrances to the Greek Government. The latter has just sent a note to the Porte giving pacific assurances, and promising if necessary to cooperate with the Ottoman troops in order to repress brigandage

THE BOSNIANS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1877. The Bosnian insugents have been again totally defeated near Czernypotak, and driven over the Austrian frontier.

BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. Special dispatches to the Paris papers report that the Czar is ill, and has been advised to leave for a bealthier locality than that of the general headquarters. The Post's Berlin correspondent telegraphs: " I have received a special telegram from the Danube announcing that the highest personages at the Russian headquarters have expressed carnest desires for neace, on condition

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS. that the protection of the Christians is guaranteed, and the reforms promised by the Porte are carried out."

The Post is a notoriously pro-Tarkish paper, and the forethe words, be did not care to speak. The Post is a notoriously pro-Turkish paper, and the foregoing, moreover, is in direct contradiction with all news

from other sources.

The same correspondent states that Gen. Ignatisff has en ordered to leave the Russian headquarters. A dispatch from Shumia announces that the Russians occupy Popkoi. A battle is expected. [The Russians hold this position in order to maintain communication between the troops at Tirnova and those in the direction of Osman Bazar.l

#### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GEN. GRANT GOING TO EDINBURGH. LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. Gen. Grant will arrive in Edinburgh to-morow and receive the freedom of the city on Friday.

THE GAMBETTA PROSECUTION. Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. It is expected that publicity of the proceedngs in M. Gambetta's trial will be prohibited.

THE NEW HOME RULE LEADERS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877. The British Home Rule Conference at Livercool concluded its sessions to-day. Mr. Parnell, M.P., was appointed President of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, and Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., and Mr. Biggar,

MORE GOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES. LONDON, Tuesday, Aug 28, 1877.

American eagles to the amount of \$650,000 vere withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for transmission to New-York, despite the fact that the Bank yesterday commenced to charge a half penny per

THE FRENCH HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The annual pamphlet by Barthelmy & Estienne, of Marseilles, on French harvest prospects, says:
"The prospects of the wheat harvest in two departments are very good, in 16 good, in two pretty good, in 31 poor and in nine bad. The oat prospect is very good in four departments, good in 27, pretty good in 28, poor in 21 and bad in two. The rye prospect is very good in four departments, good in 10, pretty good in 15, poor in 32

MEXICAN NOTES.

Mexico, Aug. 19 .- Peace prevails throughat the Republic. Extensive coffee and sugar lands have been opened to immigration in Oaxaca. But there is a decided prejudice against immigrants from the United States. A dreadful fire has occurred in the Rosario Mine. Twenty-four lives were lost. Many persons were seriously wounded. The Real del Monte mines are failing, the decrease being \$30,000 monthly. The steamer City of Havana left Vera Cruz on the 18th instant, to assist n getting the steamer City of Mexico off the reefs.

Ottawa, Aug. 28 .- A number of the counterleit ten dollar bilis on the Bank of British North America are still in circulation.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28 .- Since the first of the present month 17,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped to the United States, 5,000,000 feet more than in the same period last year. New-York buyers made extensive purchases. They are shipping cuits at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 50. Monroe

HALIFAX, Aug. 28.-The first witnesses in Montgo chalf of the United States were examined before the Fishery Commission yesterday. They were two fisher-men who happened here. The examination of witnesses in behalf of the British Government is not yet fin-shed.

## GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW IN TOWN.

Ex-Secretary Bristow was at the Brevoort House yesterday on his way home from Saratoga, where he has been spending a few days. Hasaid to a TRIBUNE presentative that he was wholly out of public life, and ready known against the Shipka Pass and by Me- | felt no desire to return to it. He wanted no office, appointive or electoral, and took no more interest in current politics than any private citizen. He did not even care unwise for a man who intended to devote himself entirely to the profession of the law to allow himself entirely to the profession of the law to allow himself to figure in the newspapers as a political oracle. Gen. Bristow will not take the stump in On'o or elsewhere this Fall; and it was evident, from the decided aversion he expressed to public life, that it would require issues more absorbing and important than any now before the people to draw him into the vortex of politics again. He is in excellent health, and his friends will be glad to learn that he has a large and lucrative law practice.

> SENATOR MORRILL ON THE SOUTHERN POLICY. Boston, Aug. 28.-In a recent interview with a Globe correspondent, Scuator Justin S. Morrill of Vernont said, in regard to the President's Southern policy My opinion is that a large majority of the people are disposed to treat the President's policy fairly, so that it may have a full opportunity to be tested both by the people in the South and the people in the North." trial of the conclinatory policy, he said, "is inevitable, if not by the Republican party by the Democratic party." In regard to Reform, the Senator said there had never been ay abuses to correct in vermous, e-said, "it was thought that any official arrogated to imself power over the distribution of official parrenage r places, it would have been almost fatal to him. Our copile don't like to be dictated to by office-holders, having a mind of their own." In Vermont he thinks the resident's order to office-holders will not have much flect on the party machinery. The correspondent beeves Senator Morrill will be one of the strongest suporters of President Hayes when Congress meets.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.-The Republican State Executive Committee have called the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor to be held n this city on the 25th day of September next.

# THE INDIAN WAR.

GEN. HOWARD EXPECTING TO MOVE ON THE ENEMY YESTERDAY-GEN, SHERMAN AT HELENA, SALT LAKE, Utah T., Aug. 28 .- A courier rived at Virginia City, Montana Territory, this morn ing, from Gen. Howard's camp at Perry's Lake. How ard's forces have been there since the 23d, waiting for supplies. He expected to move after the hostiles this

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 28 .- The Independent has the following special dispatch:

following special dispatch:

"BOZEMAN, Montana, Aug. 28.

Parster has arrived and says the Helena party are safe, except Keneck and another, who are still missing. foe Roberts, Dietrich, Doncan and Wilkie, are all right.

All may come in. (Signed) Langhorn, Gen. Sherman reached here this afternoon from his inspection of Forts Shaw and Benton. He leaves for walla Walla, W. T., via Missoula, Montana, on Thursday next.

GATHERING SUPPLIES FOR JOSEPH'S ARMY. VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Aug. 28.-The Indians re ported by Lieut. Schoffeld as having gone back under Joseph to fight Gen. Howard were on a horse-stealing expedition. They came within twenty-five miles of this place in Madison Valley on the night of the 26th, and drove off a herd of over 300 horses in the direction of

THE MURDERS IN MONTANA. HELENA, Montana, Aug. 28 .- A Herald special from

ozeman, Montana, dated to-day, says: Bozeman. Montana, dated to-day, says:

The Helena party arrived at Mammoth Springs at 10 a. m. yesterday, except Kenick and Fowler, who are still missing. A. J. Welkert is wounded in the shoulder slightly, and J. Stuart in the side and ankle, not ceriously. The Indians surrounded their camp six miles above Mnd Volcane, taking them completely by surprise. The Indians did not pursue when the party fled. When Kenick was last seen be was ruanting close to timber. Mrs. Cowan's husband was shot in her arms. He is the only one of the Radersburg party known to be killed. The balance may have escaped. It is reported that Indians were on Gardner's River yesterday.

JUSTICE FIELD AND JUSTICE BRADLEY. San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 28 .- A reporter of The Call had a conversation with Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court last evening, with reference to the interview published in The Exchange vesterday The Judge stated he always declined to be interviewed, but as to the dependence to be placed on the article in The Exchange, said: "I do not care to discuss or comment on that article, or upon the way in which it was obtained, and I will simply say that nothing I have said to any one here would justify an inference derogntory to Judge Bradley."

Judge Bradley."

The Chronicle this morning publishes a report of an interview with Mr. Justice Field in which he, referring to an alleged opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley, said simply that no such counion was ever read in the hearing of Mr.

#### THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. TO BE HELD AT ROCHESTER, SEPT. 26-NEW APPOR

TIONMENT OF DELEGATES. The Republican State Committee met yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to decide on a time and place for holding the State Convention. Of the thirty-three members, twenty were present. A. B. Cornell presided. The proceedings were concluded inside of forty-five minutes. There was some discussion about the place of the Convention, Rochester, Saratoga and Syracuse being suggested. Rochester was selected as the place and September 26 as the time. The following is the call:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1877.

A Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Rochester on Wednesday, the 26th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for State Officers, and for the transaction of other appropriate business. The Republican Electors, and all others who are willing to unite with them in support of an honest and economical administration of Federal, State and Municipal affairs, are invited to participate in the election of delegates at the call of the appropriate local committees.

The several Assembly Districts will be entitled to representation according to the accompanying schedule, as provided by resolution of the Republican State Conven-

tion of July 8, 1868. By order of the Republican State Committee

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman HENRY A. GLIDDEN, EDWARD M. JOHNSON, Secretaries SCHEDULE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS. THE NEW ORGANIZATION IN THE FIELD.

About 200 delegates to the General Committee of the Independent Republican organization met the meaning of an elaborate leader in last evening at Lyric Hall, No. 723 Sixth-ave., for the day's issue of his paper—an article wi purpose of completing the organization. Thomas E. Stewart presided. Among the prominent delegates were Christopher Pullman, Henry C. Robinson, Gen. John A. Foster, Samuel J. Giassey, Andrew J. Campbell, Albert M. Palmer and Weeks W. Culver. No responses were made to the names of Ethan Allen, Dorman B. Eaton, Legrand B. Cannen and Henry L. Burnett, who have party. Mr. Stewart, in a brief speech, stated the condition of affairs which had made the independent organization a necessity. He gave a history of the efforts to secure a reënrollment of the Republicans of the City for a year past, and asserted that the regular Republican State Committee had not fulfilled the promises made at State Committee had not fulfilled the promises mode at Saratoga in 1876. Nearly two months ago, he said, A. R. Cornell had promised him that the State Committee would take some action toward meeting the whiles of the Independent Republicans for a reorganization of the party. Not a word had been heard from Mr. Cornell since. With a State Committee composed of office-holders, and two out of three of the inspectors of election in every district also holders of office, he thought there was nothing to be hoped for from the "machine" organization. "It is about time," said Mr. Stewart, "that the gentiemen of the party—the purple and fine linen—came out and sustained Rutherford B. Hayes in his policy,"

The Committee then proceeded to elect officers. Gen. John A. Foster, in a highly eulogistic speech, nonlinated for permanent President, Henry C. Robinson, and want-dhim elected by a pising vote. Major Taylor, of the XHirh Assembly District, thought an election at this time was premature. He would like to see the very strongest man elected—a man of wealth and characte—like Jackson S. Schultz or Elliott C. Cowdin, for example. Gen. Foster said; "I am very fearful of the nomination of such a man as Jackson S. Schultz. I remember, Mr. Chairman, when he denounced you and me and other gentlemen here because we wouldn't support that dirty fraud, Jimmy O'Brien. He has supported those old Custom House frauds, while those of us who supported Horace Greeley in 1872, be compelled to leave the Union League Club. When we, who were soldiers, were in the field, he offered resolutions at the club in our praise; when we came home he voted against ns. We do not want a man like Jackson S. Schultz, even though he has means. I trust we will take no old fraud because he is rich. The time has come for plain talk. We must call fraud fraud, even though we stack B'ane and support Hayes. I don't believe in taking old f. ds. We won't take any of that kind of cattle."

Andrew J. Campbell se aded Mr. Robinson's nonfination, and, no other name being m

that kind of cattle."

Andrew J. Campbell se aded Mr. Robinson's nomination, and, no other name being mentioned, he was unantimously elected. After a short speech from the President-elect, the ticket was completed by the election of Gen. Henry L. Barnett and William Terwilliger as Vice-Presidents; Henry C. Bang. Secretary, and Joseph Hall, Treasurer. The President was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of two delegates from each district, and the other committees necessary to complete the organization. Samuel J. Glassey offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, approving the policy of President Hayes and declaring that he was carrying out in good faith the principles of the Cincinnati platform.

DESERTERS FROM TAMMANY HALL.

At a meeting of the Central Organization of Democrats of the VIIIth Assembly District, last evening, at No. 122 Delancey-st., resolutions favoring the candidates of the Independent Democratic party were received with oud applause. The preamble stated that the Indepenient Democrats had learned by experience the sad lesson of their error in believing Tammany to be composed of of their error in belleving Tammany to be composed of true advocates of the principles of Jefferson; that it had made "promise upon promise to give us a good Government to redeem us from want, and to establish an entire reform system throughout our District," but that not one representative workingman had received anything. Instead of that a "carpet-bagger from Long Island." E. D. Gale was the leader of the District, and the recipient of over \$10,000 a year, while "several distinguished persons from the flowery "received in the aggregate over \$15,000 and spent it outside of the District. This sum of \$25,000 per year was "taken from poor hard-working men by means of taxation, etc." As men of "family, honor and mtelligence," they had remained too long "under the yoke of oppression and bad government." It was therefore resolved to break loose from Tammany Hall, and to transfer the allegiance of the Association—henceforth to be known as the "Independent Democratic Central Organization of the VIIIth Assembly District"—to such men as Andrew H. Green, Oswald Ottendorfer, and other reformers and advocates of the interest of the working classes. One speaker said that not only pure Jefferson Democrate, but "the party that supported Hayes" should be invited to co-operate with them; another that the association should pledge tastle for the first of the district. A columittee of five was appointed to introduce these and other corrections and additions into the resolutions, which were then unanimously adopted. true advocates of the principles of Jefferson; that it had

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SICKNESS. SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 28 .- Brigham Young is suffering from cholera morbus and inflammation of

## BRITISH TOPICS.

HOME RULE, BRIGHT AND PROTECTION. SEQUELS TO THE IRISH FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-DISCORD AMONG THE HOME RUL-

ERS-ENGLISH SYMPATHY LOST-JOHN BRIGHT ON GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Aug. 8 .- The Home Rule Conference on Monday broke up in a wrangle. Only some twenty members attended. A resolution of censure upon the obstructionists was proposed by Mr. M'Carthy Downing, and an amendment to it offered by Mr. Shaw, to the effect that no action on the subject was called for. Mr. Butt spoke at some length, contending that the Home Rulers constituted a party formed to act by Parliamentary methods; that the proceedings of Messrs, Parnell & Co. were not Paramentary, but revolutionary, and that he, as a leader of the party, was held responsible for them, although they had been taken without consulting him, and against his wish; the result being that his control was disputed and the party brought into discredit. There s no answer to these propositions; unless, indeed, Mr. Parnell's assertion that his performances were act obstructive be deemed an answer. There was a good deal of rather hot talk, and the Chairman, Mr. Delahunty, vindicated his nationality by adjourning the meeting without putting either the resolution or amendment to a vote. This satisfies nobody, but it points plainly enough to the disorganization into which the Home Rulers have fallen, and to the strong expressions of sympathy wid. the obstructives which are understood to have reached some of the non-obstructing members from their constituencies. The whole Home Rule organization is thrown into confusion and discord. The natural fondness of Irishmen for a row has been intensely gratified by the shindy in the House of Commons. They are grateful to the author of it, and it is a question whether Mr. Butt may not have to resign the leadership of the party, indebted as it is to him for whatever reputation and position it possesses. Mr. Butt has proved himself capable of acting on a well-considered policy-for calculation, not passion-and it may be that no such leader can long retain the confidence of the excitable and explosive populace across the Channel. Even O'Connell, as Mr. Cowen has reminded us, was thrown over at last, and went to his grave brokenhearted by the ingratitude of his countrymen. Mr. Butt is not an O'Connell, but he is the only living Irishman who has proved himself the possessor of any part of O'Connell's ability as a political leader. In intellectual capacity he towers far above the crowd of fluent mediocrities who surround him, and have thus far followed him. It is reported he will resign his seat for Limerick, and immediately offer himself as a candidate for the same constituency; this with a view to test the question which his colleagues in the House seem no longer able to decide-whether he or the obstructionists are to lead the Home Rule party. If defeated, he would retire from politics. But it does not follow that, if he is reëlected, his opponents will take themselves out of the way, or party discipline be restored. The Home Rule League in Dublin has taken no sides, but pronounced in favor of a national conference to be held during the Parliament

One of the few English members of the House of Commons who have lent their support to the cause of Home Rule is Mr. Joseph Cowen of Newcastle ; a man of exceptional ability and force of character, the owner and editor of the most powerful journal in the north of England, The Newcastle Chronicle. With equal sincerity and courage, he has advocated the most unpopular cause in England. But Messrs, Parnell and O'Donnell are too much for Mr. Cowen. He abandons a party which accepts, or will not reject, such leadership as theirs. Such I take to be day's issue of his paper-an article which certainly expresses his views, and is, I presume, from his own hand. "Those Englishmen," writes Mr. Cowen, "who gave it (the Home Rule movement) their adhesion have seen the principle so outraged that they can searcely any longer support it. Nothing is more unwise than to alienate The political friends by political extravagance." ganization is the same as Mr. Butt's-it rose out of the ashes of the Fenian conspiracy, and commended itself to men like Mr. Cowen by substituting Parliamontary action for treason. When the Parliamentary principle is repudiated, as it is in fact repudiated Mr. Parnell and those who act with him, Engshmen must withdraw their countenance. priest has stepped in as usual, and as usual, his meddlesomeness mars all. "Can men whose policy is dictated by a foreign priest be considered gennine Home Rulers #" asks Mr. Cowen. The question is none the less unanswerable because it conceals an epigram. It is rather late for Englishmen who have supported Home Rule to be recalling the fact that Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill was rejected by Ireland at the bidding of Rome. But better late than never.

It appears that the Irish obstructives are, after all, more sensitive to opinion than they are willing to admit. They glory in what they call the abuse bestowed on them, but there is a point at which they draw the line. Sir James Elphinstone, M. P. for Portsmouth, has called them "ruffians," and to this they object. The word was not used by the gallant Admiral in the House, but on a convivial occasion at a farmers' club dinner-in fact, away down in Aberdeenshire, of which county he is a resident and Deputy Lieutenant. Mr. A. M. Sallivan has taken the matter up as a breach of privilege; appearing thus, not for the first time, as an advocate of the seven with whom he does not openly act. No doubt Sir James has made a slip, and will have to retract his word "rufflans." The expression is distinetly unparliamentary. As, moreover, the Admiral is a member of the Government, an effort may be made to saddle the responsibility for this too outspoken sailor on his colleagues. But that will fail. Nobody takes Sir James Elphinstone very seriously. He is, perhaps, the finest surviving specimen of the British tar as he flourished half a century ago, not in the forecastle, but on the quarter-deck, and he has never quite made out why he may not use in the House the language which he found-expressive and congenial to his feelings when in command of a

Mr. John Bright has thought it necessary to reaffirm once more the infallibility of his dogma of Free Trade. His letter is called out by a statement from Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Speaker of the Vietoria Assembly, to the effect that Mr. Bright once said to him, with reference to Australia:

If there are particular industries that can flourish in that country, and if it is the determination of the neople to encourage them, I would grant bonuses on certain industries liberally, in order to promote them; or I would come to an agreement with the Protectionists to protect a certain number of articles for a certain number of years, and let them try the experiment.

This so flattered the Free Trade Volscians that they appealed to Mr. Bright to know whether he had really been guilty of so much good sense. He denies it positively; does not recollect any conversation with Sir Charles, but is confident that, if any took place, his views have been entirely misunderstood and misrepresented. He believes, however, this new profession of faith:

this new profession of faith:

If a Government voted a sum of money to support a steamboat enterprise, which was deemed of great service to the country, but which from its novelty or its risk private capitalists would not undertake, I should say that in doing this no sound principle would be broken, and that the public interest might possibly be wisely served, so if a Government thought that a new culture might be introduced into the country, such as the grape or tea, it might appropriate a sum of money to make that experiment, leaving its future progress or fate entirely to the industry and disposition of the people. But to enact a tariff imposing heavy duties on important articles of import, to establish an oppressive and coatly system of custom houses, to build up special interests before their time, or industries which might

never thrive in the free air of competition, at the expense of taxation upon the whole people, levied partly at the custom houses and partly by the high prices which are sought to be obtained on the home-made and protected article, is a policy so unsound and so injurious, that I am greatly surprised that any one in the least acquainted with me or with my life should have supposed it possible that I should give it my support.

The first sentence of that would certainly support much wider deduction than Mr. Bright means should be drawn from it. Leave but the word steamboat," which is only illustrative, and it em bodies a sound doctrine of Protection. Or leave in the word; the phrase "steamboat enterprise" is large enough to cover the building as well as the running of steambeats. Moreover, whether the Government grants a sum of money directly in aid of such an enterprise, or indirectly, by levying duties in such a form as to protect the manufacture of ships, or guns, or iron, or any other industry "of

great service to the country." the result is the same.

The process is different, but the money comes in

either case, according to the Tree Traders themselves, out of the pockets of the people. In fact, though not in intent, Mr. Bright's illustration or concession is all in support of what I may call the political argument for certain forms of Protection, viz. : that it may be expedient to foster certain forms of industry by protective duties because those industries are essential to the independence of the State, or rather to its self-dependence and power of defence in time of war. The power to buy with money is not the same thing; it may not be able to buy when war comes; its ports may be closed, as those of the South were closed. If it is to fight for its existence or against aggression, it must be able to produce for itself the essential instruments of warfare, and more in these days than ever before. To this argument no Free Trader has yet made a sufficient answer. The rest of Mr. Bright's statement is open to discussion, but I will only point out that it is based on these two false assumptions: that Protection is meant to be permanent, and that it will permanently increase the prices of the articles produced under the fostering influence of protective duties; or that, if it did, the enhanced prosperity of the country due to the establishment of manufactures would not more than repay the cost of estab-

lishing them by help of these duties. In the same speech Sir Charles Duffy quotes Mr. Mill as saying very much the same thing as Mr. Bright; while Mr. Carlyle's words were: "No country has ever got manufactures except by spending the money of the State to plant them. Unless Australia does that, she will get no manufactures." Mr. Bright says the words attributed to him by Sir Charles are very like in meaning what he "thinks" he has seen in some of the writings of Mr. John Stuart Mill. The passage which Mr. Bright has dimly in mind occurs in the "Political Economy," and is well known. It has long been a stumblingblock to the doctrinaires of Free Trade. Mr. Mill had the courage of his opinious, and never hesitated to go to the logical end, however bitter the end might be to men whose interests or prejudices were bound up in a contrary conclusion. I have stated before now what Mr. Mill said to me on this point many years ago at Avignon, and repeating the most emphatic and striking sentence-that he could not undertake to say, were he then a citizen of the United States, that he should not be an advocate of

## MEETING OF GOVERNORS.

THE EXECUTIVES OF TWELVE STATES ASSEMBLED IN PHILADELPHIA-A WELCOME TO THE STATE

AND THE CITY. PHILADELISHA, Aug. 28 .- Among the Executives who had arrived here up to noon to-day, and who will visit the Permanent Exhibition to-morrow, are the

lov, Hartranft of Pennsylva- Gov, Hampton of South Caro-Gov. Stone of Misseslypt. Gov. Axtel of New-Mexico. Gov. Prescott of New-Hamp Porter of Tennessee. Anthony of Kansas. Gov. Redle of New-Jersey.

Some of the Governors spent the morning in calling upon friends in the city, while others engaged in social conversation at the Continental Hotel. The Governors and their attaches will number between forty and fifty.

They were formally welcomed to the State by Gov.

Hartranft, at Independence Hall, this afternoon. His address was responded to by Gov. Anthony of Kansas. Revolutionary War, and pald a high tribute to the patriots of that State and those of New-Jersey. Referring to the late Rebellion, he said the time for all bickering had passed, and that the time of peace has succeeded that of war. Speaking of the late labor troubles, he said we should give reasonable and proper encouragement to the workingmen of the land. We ean to frown down and put down violence and lawlessness, but at the same time everybody in authority should railroads and the great monied interests of the land be considerate of their employes. It is not

hand be considerate of their employes. It is not now the time to discuss this intricate question, but I merely make reference to it so as to encourage obedience to law in all sections of the country, and to encourage the industrial interests of the whole nation. It behoves us to adopt all inwife and just means to secure work for the people. In conclusion Gov. Bedle predicted that valuable ideas would be advocated at the meeting, and put to good use hereafter.

Gov. Axtell, of New-Mexico, also-referred to the labor troubles and thanked Gov. Hartranft for the stand he took and the success he wrought in putting down the recent memrectionary movement in the Keystone State. He felt an interest for the laboring classes and a disgust for the men who misled them. High wages make good times, but the Government caunot make good times. The workingmen must not ask the Government texture the workingmen must not ask the Government to take care of them. The Governor closed by saying that the people of the West send their greetings and goodwill offerings to the Permanent Exhibition.

The Hon. John W. Forney then welcomed the visitors, and extended to them the freedom of the city on behalf of the Mayor and citizens.

Mayor and citizens.

Mayor and citizens, made a speech. He was perfect of Tennessee, made a speech. He was a perfect of the same footing.

glad to be welcomed as a Southerner on the same footing as the other Governors, and was gratified to know that all animosity between the North and South had been buried. Gov. Young of Ohio, made the closing speech, and promised that the people of his State would give all the Gov. Young of Ohio, made the closing speech, and promised that the people of his State would give all the aid possible to the new enterprise.

To-night the visitors are attending the theatre, and to-morrow they will visit the Exhibition, where elaborate preparations for their entertainment have been made.

RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK. The Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting yesterday, ratified the action of the Executive Committee in reference to the visit next week of the Governors of the different States. The Committee of Arrangements includes Samuel D. Babcock, David Dows, Francis B. Phurber, Henry M. Taber, Eliot C. Cowdin, Royal Phelps, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry G. Stebbins, William E. Dodge, Edwin D. Morgan, Theodore Roosevelt, A. A. Low, William H. Guton, Samuel B. Ruggles, Elliott P. Shepard, Horace B. Claffin, Edward S. Jaffray, James M. Constable and Charles L. Tiffany, Mr. Cowdin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated to a TRIBUSE reporter that Mayor Ely had consented to aid the Chamber of Commerce in welcoming the Governors to the City, and that upon the day of their arrival, the Governor's room would be open from 10 to 12 o'clock, and that the Mayor would introduce the visitors to such citizens as micht feel inclined to pay their respects. The Committee of Arrangementa will meet at noon to-day to prepare a programme of reception.

The Governors are now at Philadelphia, where they will be entertained in various ways until Sauraday, when they will make a trip to Cape May to attend a hop and witness a pyroteclinical display. On Monday, September 3, tacy will take a special train for New-York, stopping a few hours at Trenton, to inspect the potteries and other manufactories. They will remain in this city until Thursday evening, when they will depart for Boston and the White Mountains, which will conclude the special programme of entertainment.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—During a drunken marrel to-day, John Williams shot William Stone, a boatman, stone will probably recover. ELLSWORTH, Me., Aug. 28.—John Haynes was fa-ally shot by Martin Laughlin at Great Pond, near Aurora, ist night. An old fend existed and the parties were quarrel-ig at the time.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Ang. 28.—A boy named Wil-liam Marshelser, aged 11 years, was arrested to-day for stor-ing Alex. Kossel, aged 8 years, in Juna last, and utilicting injuries which recently resulted to his death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Newton N. Brown, a farmer living at Milibrook in this county, at noon to-day took a doable-barreiled gun and going a short distance from his house shot himself through the head. He died instantly. He was fifty-two years of ago. Ill health was the cause of the act

# ENGLISH PICTURES.

RAMBLES ABOUT LONDON.

THE OLD AND THE NEW-STRIKING CONTRASTS-WESTMINSTER HALL-MEMORIALS OF RICHARD II.-PALACE YARD-CROSBY HOUSE-GOLDEN-LANE-MILTON-SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-THE MACE-CHARACTERISTICS OF BRITISH SENATORS-ABSENCE OF ORATORY-THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER-STATUES IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL AND WESTMINSTER HALL-MEMORIES AND ASSOCIATIONS-EVERYDAY PLEAS-URES OF LONDON-THE LAST DERBY-FEATURES OF GREENWICH AND RICHMOND. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 4.-The American who, having been a careful and interested reader of English history, visits London for the first time, naturally expects to find the ancient city in a state of mild decay; and he is consequently a little startled at first, upon realizing that the Present is quite as vital as ever the Past was, and that London antiquity is, in fact, swathed in the robes of every-day action, and very much alive. When, for example you enter Westminster Hall-"the great hall of William Rufus"-you are beneath one of the most glorious roofs in the world-a root which was built by Richard II., whose grave is in the Abbey, just across the street from where you then stand. But this old hall has now become a mere vestibule to the Palace of Westminster. The Lords and the Commons of England, on their way to the Houses of Parliament, pass every day over the spot on which Charles I. was tried and condemned, and on which occurred the trial of Warren Hastings. It is a mere thoroughfare-glorious though it be, alike in structure and historic renown. The Palace Yard, near by, was the scene of the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh; but all that now marks the spot is a rank of cabs and a shelter for cab-drivers. In Bishopsgate-st.-where Shakespeare once livedyou may find Crosby House-the same to which Duke of Gloster requests the retirement of Lady Arne. It is a restaurant now; and you enjoy a capital chop and excellent beer in the veritable throne-room of Richard III. The house of Cardinal Wolsey, in Holborn, is now a shoy, Milton lived once in Golden-lane; and Golden-lane was a sweet and quiet spot. It is a alum now, dingy and dismal, and the visitor is glad to get out of it, To-day makes use of yesterday, all the world over. It is not in London, certainly, that you find much of anything-except old churches-left to moulder in solitude, silence and neglect. Those who see every day the mace that is borne

through the lobby of the House of Commons, although they are obliged on every occasion to remove their hats as it passes, do not probably view that symbol with much interest. Yet it is the same mace that Oliver Cromwell insulted, when he dissolved the Parliament, and cried out, "Take away that bauble!" I saw it one day on its passage to the table of the Commons, and was very glad to remove the hat of respect to what it signifies-the power and majesty of the free people of England. The Speaker of the House was walking behind it, very grand to his wig and gown, and the members trooped in at his heels, to secure their places by being present at the opening prayer. A little later I was myself provided with a seat upon the floor of the august assemblage of British Senators, and could observe at ease their management of the public business. The Speaker was on his throne; the mace was on its table; the hats of the Commons were on their heads; and over all this singular, animated, every-day, and yet impressive scene, the waning light of a Summer afternoon poured softly down through the high, stained and pictured windows of one of the most symmetrical halls in the world. It did not happen to be a day of excitement. The Irish members had not then begun to impede the transaction of business, for the sake of drawing attention to the everlasting wrongs of Ireland. Yet it was a lively day. Curiosity on the part of the Opposition, and a most dense, respectful dubiousness on the part of Her Majesty's representatives, were the prevailing conditions. I thought I had never before heard so many questions asked-outside of the French grammar and asked to so little purpose. Everybody wanted to know, and nobody wanted to tell. Each inquirer Gov. Bedle of New-Jersey followed. He dwelt at some length upon the part Pennsylvania played in the again when he sat down to be answered. Each Government ernmental sphinx bared his brow when he emerged to divulge, and covered it again when he subsided without divulging. The respect of all these interlocutors for each other steadily remained, however, of the most deferential and considerate description; so that—without discourtesy—it was impossible not to think of Byron's "mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. do justice to all classes. Let those who have control of Underneath this velvety, purring, conventional manner, one could readily discern the fires of passion, prejudice and strong antagonism. They make no parade in the House of Commons. They mean usiness. And upon every topic that is brought before their notice they have definite ideas, strong convictions and settled purposes. The topic of Army Estimates, upon the occasion to which I refer, seemed especially to rouse their ardor. Discussion of this was continually diversified by cries of "Oh!" and of "Hear!" and of "Order;" and sometimes these cries smacked more of derision than of compliment. Many persons spoke, but no person spoke well. An off-hand, matter-of-fact, shambling method of speech would seem to be the fashion in the British House of Commons. I thought of the anecdote that De Quincey tells about Sheridan and the young member who quoted Greek. It was easy to perceive how completely out of place the sophomore orator would be in that assemblage. Britons never will be slaves to orazory. The moment a certain windy gentleman got the floor, and began to read a manuscript respecting the Indian Government, as many as forty Commons arose and walked out of the House. Your pilgrim likewise hailed the moment of his deliverance, and was glad to escape to the open Books have been written to describe the Palace of

Westminster; but it is observable that this structure, however much its magnificence deserves record, is deficient as yet in the charm which resides in association. The old Palace of St. James, with its low, dusky walls, its round towers, and its fretted battlements, is much more impressive, because his. tory has freighted it with meaning and time has made it beautiful. But the Palace of Westminster is a most splendid structure. It covers eight acres of ground, on the bank of the Thames; it contains eleven quadrangles and five hundred rooms; and when its mehes for statuary have all been filled, it will contain two hundred and twenty-six statues, The monuments in St. Stephen's Hall-into which you pass from Westminster Hall, which has been incorporated into the Palace, and is its only ancient, and therefore its most interesting feature-indicate very eloquently what a superb art-gallery this will one day become. The statues are the images of Seiden, Hampden, Falkland, Clarendon, Somers, Walpole, Chatham, Mansfield, Burke, Fox, Pitt and Grattan. Those of Mansfield and Grattan present the most of character and power, making you feel that they are indubitably accurate portraits, and drawing you by the charm of personality. There are statues also in Westminster Hall, commemorative of the Georges, and of William and Mary, and Anne; but it is not of these you think, nor of any local and every-day object, when you stand beneath the wonderful roof of Richard II. Nearly 800 years "expand their cloudy wings" above this fabric, and copiously shed upon it the fragrance of old renown. Richard II. was deposed there 478 years ago. Cromwell was there installed the Lord Protector of England, Sir Thomas More and Strafford were there condemned. And it was there that the possible, if not usual